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N. LAZARUS

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Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,076

號六十七零千九萬一第

日十二月六年未己

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 17TH, 1919.

四拜禮

號柒拾月柒年捌國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks \$7 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags \$5 1/2 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [60]

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES,

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which gives universal satisfaction.

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A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

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GLASS, ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND

MIRROR MAKER

CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING

UNDERSTAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1218.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Through Express a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Through Express a.m.	No. 13 Through Express a.m.	No. 14 Through Express a.m.	No. 15 Through Express a.m.	No. 16 Through Express a.m.	No. 17 Through Express a.m.	No. 18 Through Express a.m.	No. 19 Through Express a.m.	No. 20 Through Express a.m.	No. 21 Through Express a.m.	No. 22 Through Express a.m.	No. 23 Through Express a.m.	No. 24 Through Express a.m.	No. 25 Through Express a.m.	No. 26 Through Express a.m.	No. 27 Through Express a.m.	No. 28 Through Express a.m.	No. 29 Through Express a.m.	No. 30 Through Express a.m.	No. 31 Through Express a.m.	No. 32 Through Express a.m.	No. 33 Through Express a.m.	No. 34 Through Express a.m.	No. 35 Through Express a.m.	No. 36 Through 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PIANOLA-PIANOS

by

THE AEOLIAN CO.

NEW MODELS

just received.

"STROUD"

"AEOLIAN"

&

"STECK"

Give us a call to inspect them.

S. Montrie & Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS.

"Luxite"

PERFECT FITTING, WELL-MADE HALF HOSE

You'll have no unsightly ankle wrinkles above your shoe tops if you wear "Luxite" socks. They fit snugly, retain their lustrous appearance through many washings, and have comfortable heel and toe reinforcements that make them wear better.

STOCKED IN COTTON, COTTON and SILK, AND SILK, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR COLOURS.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

THE CORONET

July 17th and 20th 1919.

"The fellows all sigh for her
They would all die for her
She is the Belle of New York"

EDNA MAY

IN

"SALVATION JOAN"

7 PARTS.

Booklog for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S

RIDING A DERBY WINNER

WHAT THE JOCKEY THINKS OF IT ALL

(BY OTTO MADDEN, WHO RODE "JEDDAH" IN 1908.)

You ask me what it feels like to ride a Derby winner. Well, I'm afraid I shall be disappointed for I am one of those unemotional sort of persons who just take things as they come. Don't think that I am a bit of a dandy.

When I was a youngster and just beginning to ride, I was tremendously keen to succeed and the riding of a winner was my only days gave me a very comfortable feeling of satisfaction. The only time I was really worried or excited was about the outcome of a race was when I rode "Jed" the first time he won the Stewards' Cup.

He had been a real good thing for the race, and I knew it was up to me to win on him. I imagine my feelings when I was left at the post. Uniformly was a magnificent puller, and in the first flush of disappointment at being left, I saw my hands on his withers. The colt took his bit in his mouth and after the first start he was a real good thing.

By this time the runners and jockeys were all close together, and as I came close to them there was a whole crowd of horses in front of me with only one possible chance of getting through.

This was on the rails, where there was just room for me to squeeze past. It was this or nothing, and my horse was travelling so fast that I dashed him through giving my foot a nasty knock on the way, and I was out of the race.

That race was sufficiently exciting to thrill me through and through, but when I won the Derby the scene was not so outstanding. I was connected with the running of the race to rouse my excitement in me.

I had ridden "Jed" in many gallops on Newmarket Heath, and in the first spin he carried me so well that I thought he had a real good chance. It will be recalled that "Jed" was also trained by Duke of Devonshire, and was a good favourite for the race, ridden by the first jockey for the stable, that prince among horsemen, Jack Watts.

As we walked our horses across to the starting post, Watts and I were together, and I was surprised him by saying, "I think mine is sure to beat yours, Jack, and you are a six to four chance." "What makes you think that?" "Otto," was his query. "Why, the last gallop we had together."

There was a pretty big field, and I had the good fortune to be drawn on the outside, which is the best position at the mile and a half starting post. Getting nicely away, I was in front of me, and gradually came over to those on the rails who had of necessity to follow the inside bend of the course.

Thus, when we came to the top of the hill, I was only half a length or so behind "Jed," who was the leader. From this point all was plain sailing, and I only had to keep my big fellow moving down the straight to win cleverly. There were quite a lot of non-stayers in the race, and "Jed" was one of them. He was by Amphin, who never got a stayer. After the race my enthusiasm must have struck "Jed" as rather singular, for he passed the mile in the weighing-room after I had passed the mile, and he was in the lead.

"Jed" you know you have won the Derby, Madden!" "Jockeys are supposed to maintain a stolid countenance in any circumstances, and I think the jockey's temperament must have been a heritage of mine. You see my father was a jockey."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

(ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (R.))

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

Friday, 18th and Saturday, 19th July.

1st Detail (6-8.30 p.m.) Parade at Central, 5.45 p.m.

Staff Inspector Clarke on 18th. S. I.

Wilden on 18th:

1 Sergt. and 10 men—No. 1 Platoon.

1 Sergt. and 10 men—No. 2 Platoon.

1 Sergt. and 15 men—No. 3 Company.

1 Sergt. and 15 men—No. 3 Company.

2nd detail (8.30-11 p.m.): Parade at Central, 8.15 p.m.

Staff Insp. Watt on 18th. Chief Inspector Roylance on 19th:

1 Sergt. and 8 men—No. 1 Platoon.

1 Sergt. and 10 men—No. 2 Platoon.

1 Sergt. and 17 men—No. 3 Company.

1 Sergt. and 15 men—No. 3 Company.

BAND.

The Band will play on both nights in front of the Hongkong Club from 5.30 to 6 p.m. and in the City Hall from 6.30 to 7.30.

POLICE RESERVE CLUB.

A general meeting will be held at Headquarters at 5.30 on Thursday, the 17th. Members interested are requested to attend.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Peace Celebrations.

Members on duty during the Peace Celebrations will be posted at the City Hall in shifts from 7.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Friday, and from 5.15 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturday.

Members of the Victoria Nursing Division will wear indoor uniform.

Men will wear caps, shorts, puttees, and socks (fitted).

All wheeled Ambulances, Stretchers and Field Cases, with splints and bandages, should be sent to the City Hall not later than 7 p.m. on Friday, and may remain there until Monday next.

(Signed) E. RALPHS.

(Ag. Asst. Commissioner).

Hongkong, 15th July, 1919.

A PATHETIC SCENE

WAR-WORN CZECHS LEAVE VLADIVOSTOCK FOR U.S.A.

VICTIMS OF BOLSHIEVISM

Vladivostock, June 16th.

The sailing of the steamship, *Kankap*, from Vladivostock harbour, yesterday, laden with Czech-Slovak invalids to be transported home by the American Red Cross was a sight as impressive as it was pathetic. Over a thousand Czechs, worn to the point of death from five years of famine, imprisonment and sickness, had been brought out the day before in barges and sampans. They came wearing their shabby, old uniforms, and burdened with shabby little bundles of belongings, blind on the splendid ship which had been procured for them by the Red Cross, too full of joy for utterance. Some carried their own blankets and tin cups strapped on to their backs. Others haunted ever by the memory of the past years of hunger and privation, carried little parcels of black bread and crusts—carried this way against starvation on that big ship, laden with good things for the invalids. Their doubtless if any one of them could have been separated from that little parcel of bread, though the first night's meal, which consisted of soup, meat, and apples, should have served to relieve any anxiety for the future.

OLD IN SUFFERING ONLY.

The majority of these men were young—mere boys with thin bodies and tired eyes, eyes that had looked on more suffering and misery, bodies that had endured more hardship and agony in the past few years than any given to the ordinary person to whom they were given in a lifetime. All were suffering from the result of wounds, sickness and exposure. Many were without feet and hands, frozen in a night's duty on the front, or perhaps when they lay wounded in the snow with the thermometer at fifty below. It is one of the horrors of Siberian fighting that a man who falls wounded to the ground, ceases to death before help can be brought to him.

There was a young man with haunted blue eyes who had been a prisoner in South Russia. Once he had been forced to stand and watch while the Bolsheviks killed five men, cut their bodies into bits and threw them into a cesspool. He and other Czechs had been compelled to work in an iron foundry, in the evenings, when they would be visited by the Bolsheviks, who would take their little store of money, which would be taken from them, then, they were glad to go on working, glad to have something to keep them from losing their minds.

SAMPLE OF BOLSHIEVISM.

Accompanying the Czech invalids was a little Czech "sister," of nurse—just a young girl who had been rescued from the Bolsheviks when the Czech army took Ekaterinburg. Just a young girl, a prisoner for three months, and when her countrymen found her, she was a raving maniac. Careful nursing and everything that love and money could do, gradually restored the "frenzied brain" to normal, but even now "Sister Anna" is a nervous, twitching, frightened girl who cannot bear to sit still, or hear loud noises, or be touched or talked to.

When the *Kankap* hoisted anchor and set sail for America—the first in five long journeys back to Czechia—it was five o'clock in the morning, with a Siberian sun just rising over the horizon. Every man just rising out of bed had had a man who was able to be out of bed had gathered on the after deck, half laughing, half crying, they sang their beautiful Czech anthem, "Gde Demoy, Mu!" (Where is my home) and bade farewell to Russia. A small boat of Red Cross workers who had paddled out to see them sail was cheered to the high heaven, and no one could doubt the gratitude and deep appreciation felt by that tired band of invalids for the American Red Cross which was taking them from this dark land of sorrows back to their own sunny Czech-Slovakia. *Japan Advertiser.*

MALTA AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE FOR SUPERVISING PEACE FESTIVITIES.

The *Idea Nazionale* (of Rome) publishes a despatch from a correspondent in Malta, saying that the agitation there in favour of autonomy is increasing. Two outstanding subjects which are exercising public opinion are the proposed abolition of the "glorious old university of Malta," and the appointment of a Government Committee for the supervision of arrangements for peace festivities. A patriotic committee which has been formed passed a resolution demanding self-government for the island, and urging that the people's representatives should not sanction any appropriation of public money for peace celebrations until the Maltese are allowed to enjoy the fruits of their sacrifices.

With reference to the above, messages sent to the Agency, saying that in official quarters in London nothing is known of the "proposed abolition" of the university of Malta, and such an idea has not even been mooted. The appointment of a Government Committee for the supervision of the peace festivities has no special significance, but is only the normal procedure, which will probably be followed in all the Colonies.

SILVER

In their weekly bulletin, dated May 29th, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

We append United States estimates of the world's production in 1917 and 1918 (expressed in ounces), the form by the director of the United States Mint and the latter by the Federal Reserve Board:—

	1917.	1918.
United States	75,740,000	67,000,000
Canada	22,151,000	23,000,000
Mexico	31,214,000	31,000,000
Peru	11,000,000	12,000,000
Bolivia	2,315,000	3,000,000
Spain	4,500,000	5,000,000
Japan	8,845,000	8,000,000
Australia	1,071,000	1,000,000
All other	10,087,000	8,200,000
Total	168,308,000	159,200,000

The returns of the Indian currency (the latest details appear below) serve as a barometer of its position. The high barometer of the Indian currency shows a higher proportion (43.8 p.c.) of precious metals to the gold issue than any since December 1915 last.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

May 29th 1918. May 22nd.

Notes in circulation 13,495 15,397 15,358

Silver coin and bullion 3,749 3,801 3,942

Gold coin and bullion 53 53 53

From out of India 1,006 1,006 1,007

Gold coin and bullion 150 150 150

Securities of Indian Government 1,608 1,608 1,608

Securities of British Government 8,250 8,250 8,250

The mintage during the week ended May 26th amounted to 132 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 17th inst. consisted of about 30,400,000 ounces in specie and 16,300,000 dollars. No fresh news has come to hand.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Soma & Co., exporters and importers of Hongkong, in their report covering the fortnight ended July 15th, state:—

COTTON:—There is no stock on the market. Reported nominal quotations for Indian at \$50 to \$60 per picul, Chinese at \$50 to \$55 per picul.

INDIAN YARN:—Owing to security supplies, a limited business, limited at an advance of \$5 to \$7 per hule on last prices. Sales are reported of about 2,000 bales comprising about 1,400 bales of No. 10s. and 600 bales of No. 12s. Closing quotations:—\$220 to \$230 for No. 10s.; \$230 to \$240 for No. 12s.; \$245 to \$255 for No. 14s.; and \$260 to \$270 for No. 16s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales, sold but unshipped stock is about 2,000 bales.

SIXCOTY ARTICLES:—The market ruled quiet and a trading business is reported.

JAPAN'S WAR TIME SHIPPING.

It is interesting to note that during the year up to the end of 1918, Japanese shipping circles acquired a revenue of about 1,000,000,000 from the charter of freight, sale of steamers, etc., from foreign countries.

In 1917, the revenue reached its maximum. In the following year, however, it showed a decrease as a result of the enforcement of the Shipping Control regulations. The charterage during the year amounted to ¥244,629,000, and freights to ¥444,400,000, which brings the total to ¥689,029,000.

The following are particulars of steamers sold to foreign countries.

No. of steamers.

Sold. Value.

1914 10 ¥ 311,000

1915 7 17,178,000

1916 79 97,979,000

1918 32 50,061,000

Total 128 ¥166,028,000

SHIPPING WIRELESS BILL.

In the House of Lords on May 29th, Viscount Somerton moved that the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Bill should be read a third time. The object of the Bill is to enable the Government to make it compulsory for passenger steamers and cargo vessels of 1,000 tons and over to carry wireless telegraph installations. The Admiralty wished that as many vessels as possible should be fitted with wireless telegraph, so that steps could be taken for their safety in peace and war. Wireless telegraph was to be made compulsory for ships during the war, and when the Defence of the Realm Act allowed wireless operators, would be turned on of employment if there were no new statutory obligations, and there would be difficulty in securing operators in case of emergency.

The bill was read a third time.

THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP.

Seventy-nine years ago on May 6th the first adhesive postage stamp was issued. The beautiful design of the "penny black" of Great Britain, 1840, had its genesis in two rough pencil sketches submitted by Rowland Hill to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. One of the most notable artists of the day, Henry Corbould, prepared the finished design; the engraving of the die was entrusted to Frederick Heath, well known as an illustrator of the period, while Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Patch undertook the manufacture. For three years the postage stamp remained a British monopoly, and its adoption by foreign Governments was so slow that at the end of the first decade but twenty countries employed this aid to communication. To-day more than 30,000 distinct types are recognised by philatelists, and the issue of stamps is one of the first matters to engage the attention of each newly-established State.

INTIMATIONS

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.

Apply H. E. POLLOCK, Supreme Court.

1917.

TO LET.

No. 102, THE PEAK, 4-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING

1917.

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, The Peak (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

1917.

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE, A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to "XYZ," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

1917.

WANTED.

YOUNG LADY, thoroughly conversant in Office Work, seeks situation as General Assistant.

Reply to "ABC," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

1917.

WAI KEE.

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 128, Des Vœux Road Central.

Top Floor.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

1917.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSEON.

1A MORRISON HILL ROAD.

1917.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

1917.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from the Contender, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), July 17th, 1919, at 3.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat Stands and a long line of Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, July 14th, 1919.

1917.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

1917.

HAVING been Favoured with instructions from the Contender, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, July 22nd, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room, A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Also

45 cases Tackey's Liqueur Whisky, 12 years old will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

5 cases Port.

1200 lbs best Canadian Leather.

100 Tobacco Pipes.

200 pieces Shoe Laces.

700 Clay Pipes.

1000 Boot Laces (leather).

1500 Sings.

400 Pencils.

800 Boxes Stationery.

2

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL— SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE OF FIVE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held to-day at noon in the Council Chamber.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., has given notice of the following questions:

- (1.) With reference to the report of the Committee of the Sanitary Board appointed to consider the question of scavenging, is the Hon. Director of Public Works correctly reported to have intimated: "The present system of collection and disposal is economical and with the provision of suitable pier accommodation would be efficient?"
- (2.) If so, what steps does the Government propose to take to provide the suitable pier accommodation which would render the present system efficient?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a Supplementary sum of five million four hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents to defray the charges of the year 1918.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to provide that no person shall reside within the southern portion of the Island of Cheung Chau, otherwise known as Dumb-bell Island, without the consent of the Governor-in-Council.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to places of Public Entertainment.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the rating (Special War Rate) Ordinance, 1917.

Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance for the appointment of a Special Custodian of Enemy Interests in China Companies.

Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance for the more effectual protection of marine stores.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

PREPARATION OF AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

A meeting of some of the leading residents of Hongkong was held, yesterday, in the office of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., for the purpose of considering the presentation of an address of welcome to Sir Reginald Stubbs, G.C.M.G., on his arrival in the Colony.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater presided, the others present being the Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Dodwell & Co.), the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Pary (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.), Mr. R. Ross Thomson (Butterfield & Swire), Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Jardine, Matheson & Co.), Mr. J. L. Crockett (Chartered Bank), Mr. C. L. Sandes (Mercantile Bank), Mr. J. A. Plummer (Bradley & Co.), Mr. A. H. Compton (D. Sassoon & Co.), Mr. C. S. Gubbay (S. D. Sassoon & Co.), Mr. W. Sinclair (Reiss & Co.), Mr. W. M. Humphreys (W. M. Humphreys & Co.), Mr. Barrett (Dodwell & Co.), Mr. H. J. Gedde (Johnson, Stokes & Master), Mr. J. Scott Harston (Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston), Mr. S. W. Tse, Mr. Ho Kwong, and Mr. Ng Hon Tze.

A sub-committee was requested to draft an address and submit it for approval at a future meeting of the Committee. Mr. H. J. Gedde was appointed Hon. Secretary.

SMALL INVESTOR AND THE STATE.

Sir Theodore Chambers, National Controller of the War Savings Committee, addressing the Devon and Cornwall Conference at Plymouth on May 6th, said that as long as the War Savings Certificate existed so long would their movement continue to flow. Whereas before the war 345,000 people had a stake in the country, there were now seventeen to twenty millions of such people. The small investor had 600 millions sterling to his credit. This, he believed, was one reason which had kept the country so level-headed and stable during the past six months. Nothing was more calculated to counter the increase of trusts or to act as an antidote to the dangers of excessive State nationalization than this holding of securities by the people themselves. He outlined a new scheme for democratizing the working of the war savings movement by a system of representation from the associations upon the National Savings Assembly and the National Committee.

THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS. ENTERTAINMENT TO THE SERVICES.

The Peace Celebration Committee has definitely decided that there shall be no entertainment to the Garrison to-morrow. It has been found that it will be more convenient and much more acceptable to the soldiers if they are allowed to entertain themselves with funds supplied by the Committee. A certain sum has therefore been allotted to each of the 729 European soldiers and 2,156 Indian soldiers in the Colony, and the money is being forwarded to the respective Commanding Officers.

The entertainment of the sailors has not yet been definitely decided upon. It is very likely that their number being smaller, they will be entertained to dinner to-morrow evening.

THE RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

For general information we are requested to state that ladies are included in the invitations to the General Reception at Government House on Saturday at 11.30 a.m.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

As there will undoubtedly be great crowds to view the illuminations, the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Hongkong and China District) have arranged for trained ambulance members, men and women, to be on duty from 7.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Friday, and from 5.15 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturday. Headquarters will be at the City Hall, kindly lent for the occasion, where the full and the maimed will be cared for. Ladies and children will be looked after by lady members of the Victoria Nursing Division.

THE CHILDREN.

The change in the original date of the Celebrations has made it necessary to abandon the scheme for a big children's gathering at Happy Valley. At a meeting of the Committee at which this was discussed, it was found that all the bachelors were anxious that there should be a tamasha for the children on Saturday, whereas the married members absolutely refused to countenance such a function in the heat of a July afternoon, when there were certain to be disastrous results in a gathering of several thousand children. It has been decided, therefore, to allot the sum of \$1 to each of the 4,000 odd children in the Hongkong and Kowloon Schools registered under the Government. By this arrangement, such schools as the French and Italian Convents do not benefit but the obvious difficulty of giving money to all private schools (when any person in Hongkong, Kowloon or the New Territories can claim that he has a school with such number of pupils as pleases his imagination) was carefully considered by the Committee. The money allotted to each school is being forwarded to the respective headmasters and headmistresses, so that independent celebrations may be arranged by each.

THE DRAGON BOAT PROCESSION.

Commander C. W. Beckwith is in charge of all arrangements for the dragon boat procession, which will circumnavigate the Harbour to-morrow night. The dragon will be 150 feet long.

THE MOTOR CAR PROCESSION.

The following are the names of those who have entered for the Motor-car Procession:

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (2), Mr. S. E. Clough (1), Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (1), Mr. R. M. Dyer (2), Mr. J. W. Evans (1), Commodore V. G. Gurner, R.N. (1), Mrs. C. H. P. Hay (2), Dr. G. M. Harston (1), Sir Robert Ho Tung (1), Mr. R. de Journal (1), Mr. C. Lauriston (1), Hon. Mr. Lau Cha-pak (1), Mr. Lo Shun Wan (1), Mr. Maxwell (1), Miss Kathleen Maxon (1), Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze (1), Mr. Ojagar Singh (1), Mr. R. A. Rodgers (1), M. Y. San & Co. Ltd. (1), Mr. C. L. Sandes (1), Mr. Silva Netto (1), Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza (2), Mr. E. Suzuki (2), and Messrs. Wassinnall Assinull & Co. (1).

256,000,000 SHELLS.

To celebrate the demobilisation of the East Anglian Munitions Committee a luncheon took place at the Abercorn Rooms, Liverpool-street, London, on May 6th.

Sir James Stevenson (Chairman of the Committee) said the magnitude of the work of the Ministry of Munitions would be realised when he stated that from first to last it turned out 256,000,000 shells. He had seen machine-guns work up from 125 to 4,000 a week and small arms ammunition to 10,000,000 rounds a day. Aeroplanes and engines were worked up to 4,000 a month. As many as 4,000,000 shells were fired on the Western Front in a day, and the troops never moved a yard. Whatever might be said against the Ministry of Munitions, no one could say, "You did not deliver the goods." (Cheers.)

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH BAZAAR IN AID OF CHARITY.

A successful bazaar—the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Ministering Children's League, Church extension, and Christian education—was held yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's College, which was gallantly beflagged for the occasion.

The bazaar was formally declared open by Mrs. Barnett, wife of the Archdeacon, at the invitation of the Rev. A. D. Stewart, who stated that Mrs. Gurner, who had promised to perform the ceremony, deeply regretted her inability to be present owing to indisposition. She was very interested in the bazaar, and sent her heartiest wishes for its success, trusting that the Committee of St. Paul's would continue to grow larger and more influential as time went on. Mr. Stewart expressed the cordial thanks of the Committee to Mrs. Barnett, who had come forward at such short notice, to assist them.

Mrs. Barnett, in declaring the bazaar open, said they had all learnt to value the Ministering Children's League, which had helped the local Victoria Home and many other charities in this Colony and in other colonies. She had just heard that the League was very badly in need of funds owing to the death of Lady Meath, the foundress, who gave large subscriptions towards it. She was sure they would all try that evening to send a substantial subscription to the League, as it earnestly asked for help. Referring to the next object of the bazaar, Mrs. Barnett said it was a good thing to hear of Church extension, for it meant that the Church was living not dead. Christian education grew with Church extension. As the Church membership increased, there were more children requiring to be given an education founded on Christian truths. They must try their very best to support their Christian schools and make them larger. The people of St. Paul's were noted for their good works and their generosity. They had taken a lot of trouble in the organisation of the bazaar, and she hoped their efforts would meet with success. (Applause.)

There were a large number of prospective purchasers present, and as soon as the bazaar was open a brisk business was done. Miss Kate Woo exercised a general superintendence over the stalls, which were laden with fancy work, flowers, sweets, toys, refreshment and games. She was assisted by pupils of St. Paul's Girls' School, and members of St. Paul's Church. The prices charged were moderate and visitors were able to purchase skillfully worked cushions, embroidery, pillow-cases and handkerchiefs, sweets, toys and flowers. The children were not forgotten for a number of Chinese youths, dressed as clowns, offered themselves as targets for rubber balls for a modest fee of ten cents. A description of the bazaar would not be complete without a reference to the charming waitresses who dispensed refreshments.

At 7.30 p.m. an open-air cinematograph entertainment was given, the pictures screened being "Lost Mr. Forger" and "Charlie Chaplin comedies."

The bazaar will be continued this afternoon, on which occasion there will be a Chinese theatrical performance.

The following were the stalls and stallholders:

Flower Stall—Mrs. Chan and Miss Lim Kwo.
Sweet Stall—Miss W. Woo and Miss H. Wong.
Toy Stall—Mrs. Chan and Miss Lee.
Doll Stall—Mrs. Gittens, Mrs. Wong, and Mrs. Keating.
Fancy Work Stall—Mrs. Lai Tse Ming, Mrs. Wei Wing Lok and Miss Kojewall.
Cushion Stall—Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Hall.
Thirty Cents Stalls—Miss Kwok and Miss Choy.
Wrappers—Mrs. Yeung and Mrs. Wong.
Refreshments—Mrs. Green and Mr. Wong Sui-pun.
Games—Mr. Tso Sze-ki.

SMOKING IN CHURCHES.

The suggestion by 11 of the congregation of St. James's Bernersley that smoking should be allowed in church will doubtless have caused many good folk to hold up their hands in horror, but, of course, in the good old days smoking in church was quite a common practice.

In fact, before the visit of James I. to Cambridge University in 1616, the Vice-Chancellor issued a notice to the students enjoining that "no graduate, scholar or student of this university presume to take tobacco in Saint-Marie's church upon pain of final expelling the unpious."

Sir Walter Scott, too, in the "Heart of Midlothian," refers to an important personage who smoked, during the whole of the sermon, tobacco borrowed from other worshippers.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.

YOUNG EURASIAN'S FOLLY.

A VERY UNSATISFACTORY HOME.

Association with bad characters led to the downfall of a Eurasian young man, named J. C. Stoppe, who pleaded guilty at the Magistracy, yesterday, to obtaining a pair of silk pyjamas, valued at \$10, and twenty yards of silk, by false pretences, from Messrs. Pohoonmull Bros.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada prosecuted, and Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Chief Det.-Inspector Murison stated that the defendant ordered goods in the name of two different persons, forging the signatures of the gentlemen concerned. Defendant, who was an ex-employee of the C.P.R., sent an order for a pair of pyjamas by a Chinese boy to the merchant, purporting the same to be from a Mr. H. Johnson of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The pyjamas were delivered, and then the merchants, being suspicious, made enquiries as to whether a person by the name of H. Johnson was working at Jardine, Matheson & Co's. Receiving a reply in the negative, they communicated with the Police, who advised the complainants to watch for similar orders. A few days later the Chinese boy brought another order for twenty yards of silk, the letter being signed on this occasion with the name of a clerk in the employment of the C.P.R. The boy was detained, and enquiries made elicited the fact that defendant had perpetrated the forgeries. Defendant was arrested and he made a clean breast of the whole affair. He redeemed the pair of pyjamas, which had been pawned, and offered to make restitution. "I am instructed by the C.S.P.," said witness, "to ask your worship if you can see your way to give defendant the option of a fine and to bind him over for six months. As far as the Police know, his previous character has been good."

Mr. Agassiz stated that he had seen the C.S.P. on the matter, and thought that justice would be satisfied in this case by the infliction of a fine. It was rather a sad case. Defendant was only nineteen years of age, and had had a very unsatisfactory home and a very unsatisfactory upbringing. He had, no doubt, got mixed up with bad characters, and had fallen into bad habits. Imprisonment would be a very serious thing for him, for it would practically damn the whole of his future career and would thus not give him an opportunity to retrieve his lapse by making a fresh start. Another point in favour of defendant was that he voluntarily surrendered himself to the Police before a warrant had been issued against him. He had also given the Police full information as to where he had disposed of the article, handing over the pawn-ticket and redeeming the goods. Since the commission of the offence, defendant's conduct had been satisfactory in every way. He (Mr. Agassiz) did not think for a moment that defendant had realised the seriousness of his actions, which were done thoughtlessly and rather from weakness. Mr. Agassiz further stated that he had been instructed by defendant's relatives and friends to say that if the Magistrate could see his way to deal with defendant as a first offender they would send the lad out of the Colony within a week, with sufficient money to make a fresh start. He had no doubt that similar cases at Home would be dealt with under the Probation of Offenders' Act.

Mr. Lindell: I am prepared to impose fines on both charges, but they must be fairly heavy, as the offences are very serious—\$100 on the first charge, \$50 on the second, and a personal bond of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

Mr. Lindell made an order for the return of the pyjamas to the merchant.

REWARDS TO JOURNALISM.

In the House of Commons Brigadier-General Croft asked the Prime Minister what was the total percentage of gentlemen connected with journalism in the recent honours list; and what was the percentage of new viscounts, baronets, and knights respectively engaged or interested in newspaper services; and further, what was the total number of honours in which recent recipients of honours were interested as owners or otherwise.

Mr. Pratt (who replied): The information desired by the hon. and gallant member is public knowledge, and is obtainable by anyone who makes the necessary inquiries. (Laughter.)

Brigadier-General Croft: Are the facts not that the percentages are rather high bearing in mind the Prime Minister's indifference to a good Press?

The Deputy-Speaker: That is a matter of arithmetic.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

PLACE YOUR ORDERS

FOR

LANTERNS

8 1/2 inch RED \$ 7.50 } Per ... \$35. } Per case
11 1/2 inch RED \$11.00 } 100 ... \$50. } of 500

CANDLES \$2.40 per 100.

FLAGS

3 ft x 4 ft.

\$1.75 to \$2.75 each

SET OF 12 ALLIES' FLAGS \$21 PER SET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

FRIDAY, 18th and SATURDAY, 19th JULY, 1919.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, 18th:—

6.30 p.m. Entertainment of Services.
7.30 .. Illumination of City and Kowloon.
9 to 10 .. Fiery Water Dragon Leaves Yaumati and Proceeds through Harbour.
10 to 11 .. Grand Fireworks Display on the Harbour, opposite Statue Square.

SATURDAY, 19th:—

7.30 a.m. Review of Troops on Cricket Ground.
10.00 .. Meeting of Executive and Legislative Councils.
11.30 .. General Reception at Government House.
12.00 noon Salute.
5.15 p.m. Motor Car Procession through the Central District.
6.30 .. Entertainment of Services.
7.30 .. Illumination of City and Kowloon.
8.00 .. Fish Lantern Procession starts from Happy Valley and proceeds through the City.
9.30 to 11 .. Grand Fireworks Display on the Harbour, opposite Statue Square.

HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

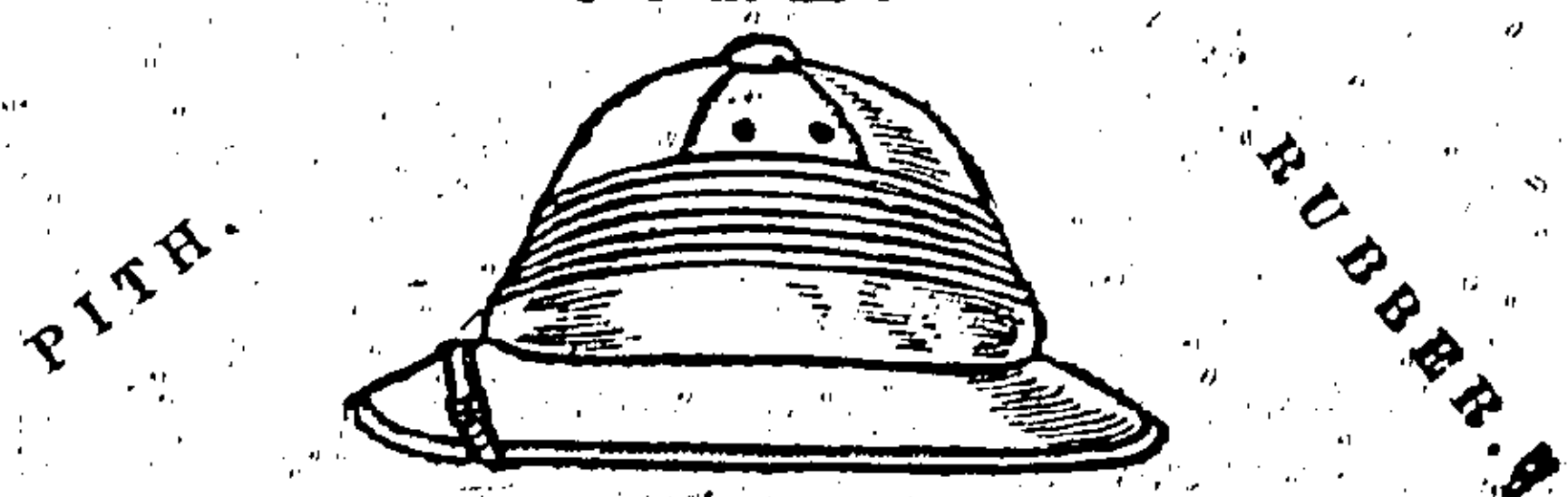
[995]

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

SUN HELMETS.

CORK.



F.E.L.T.

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY.

IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG
PEACE
CELEBRATIONS.

Detailed Programmes can be had at the leading Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and Stores.
Price: 10 cents.

[1004]

NOTICE

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on FRIDAY, JULY 18TH, at 1 P.M.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1919.

[997]



NOTICE

NO VESSEL of any kind is to anchor or lie at any moor in the area bounded by North and South lines through the Star Ferry Pier and the Victoria Recreation Club between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. on the 15th and 16th July.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Harbour Master, etc.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1919.

[998]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

MR. D. DE H. FARRANT will be in Charge of the above Company's Business at Hongkong from To-day until further Notice.

J. KENNEDY GILSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1919.

[999]

WANTED

TO Buy, Rent, or Share BATHING MACHINES at Repulse Bay.
Reply to—
Wm. J. MILNE,
c/o JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD.

[1000]

WANTED AT PEAK

FURNISHED HOUSE for 2 months. Advertiser wishes to occupy same immediately.
Please write to—
Box No. 1001,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1001]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EURYPYLUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godown, Kowloon, where it will be at the Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 15th. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after July 24th will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 7th, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 15th, 1919.

[1002]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HELENUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godown, Kowloon, where it will be at the Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 15th. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 24th will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 7th, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 15th, 1919.

[1003]

NOTICE

IN DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, all parties of Chinese, allied and neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in GOLD currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date.
Canton, July 8th, 1919.

[947]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 19TH, has been gazetted GENERAL HOLIDAY and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on that day.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1919.

[991]



NOTICE

WITH regard to his previous Notice, the Colonial Secretary begs to announce that all men who joined His Majesty's Forces at Home or elsewhere, and who are now in Hongkong, should send in their names to him without delay.

[987]



GENERAL RECEPTION, GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

NO written invitations are being issued for the GENERAL RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE at 11.30 a.m. on SATURDAY, JULY 19TH.

It is requested that those who attend the reception will bring cards with their names clearly written thereon.

[984]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JULY 18TH AND 19TH.

SPECIAL TABLE D'HOUE DINNERS will be served in the Grill Room and Main Dining Room at \$3.50 and \$2.50 per head respectively.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[993]

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., desire to again draw the attention of consumers to the following facts:

Owing to the delay, due to conditions created by the war, in obtaining new Plant, the Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 6 and 10 p.m. Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are, therefore, earnestly requested to use utmost economy in the use of light, and of fans during the hours mentioned, in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply, due to breakdown of the machinery, may be avoided. This particularly applies to the evenings of 18th and 19th July, during Peace Celebrations, and consumers are especially requested not to use any electric light for illumination purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

[993]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Locality	Frontage	Depth	Area	Approximate Area	Approximate Area	Approximate Area	Approximate Area	Approximate Area
1	At the foot of the hill, between the road and the sea, bounded by the road on the north and the sea on the south.	100 feet	100 feet	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.

[980]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have instructions from the Liquidator of the trade and personal affairs of GUSTAV ADOLF GEORG FRIEDLAND, deceased, in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd day of July, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated and being RAHM LOT No. 40 and known as "Villa Miramar," Pakulam, Hongkong in one lot.

There is a Five-Roomed Bungalow with Outhouses and Garden situated on the Property.

A small electric light plant is installed. The boundaries of the lot are not accurately defined, but it is intended that they shall be adjusted by the Government so that the purchaser shall have an area of 131 acres.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 25th June, 1861. It must be clearly understood that the lease will not be extended beyond the present term.

The Crown Rent is \$43 per annum. The property is offered subject to a reserved price.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

[995]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1919, at rate of 3/6 per dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, August 11th, 1919, at the Office of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, July 28th, to SATURDAY, August 9th, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 11th, 1919.

[975]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th, to MONDAY, July 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 9th, 1919.

[964]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th, to MONDAY, July 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9th, 1919.

[963]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th, to MONDAY, July 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9th, 1919.

[966]

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as THE LUNA PARK.

A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.

Formerly run by Mr. BENIS.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carroussel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty four persons including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with Organ and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Sons Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.

The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.

Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer. Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore.

[939]



NOTICE

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person before the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

UPHOLSTERED NEW MODEL R. complete with 5 white wire wheels, bumper, new extra tyre and three sets new seat covers. All in first-class condition. Only used 6 months.

Apply—
Box 994,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[994]

INTIMATION

EAU
DE
COLOGNE

DE LUXE

(CLOCHE D'ARGENT BRAND).

FRAGRANT and DELICATE.

A perfume calculated to satisfy

the most critical user.

In elegant Crystal Globe

bottles.

\$1.00 \$1.75 \$3.25

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 17th, 1919.

ROYAL TRIBUTE TO OUR
FLEET AUXILIARIES.

We are glad to observe that on his admission to the Fishmongers' Company, recently, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES paid a warm and well-deserved tribute to a gallant body of men whose valuable work in the war is in danger of being overlooked because it was performed so quietly and unostentatiously. We refer to the fishermen who manned the drifters, and trawlers round the coasts of Great Britain. It was a fortunate thing for us that, at the outbreak of hostilities, there were between 3,000 and 4,000 well-built steam trawlers and drifters from which the Admiralty could select vessels for mine-sweeping and patrolling. In these arduous and dangerous tasks thousands of fishermen have been engaged during the past five years. Much of the work they did with their boats, by gunboats and destroyers. Of course, in a sense, every British fishing-vessel was a sea-scout, for substantial rewards were paid to any such vessel that brought in, or communicated to one of His Majesty's ships, useful information concerning the presence of movements of German warships or mine-layers; but the master of a regular patrol boat had definite instructions and knew exactly what to do if he sighted a submarine or any other enemy ship, or noticed anything suspicious in the behaviour of a ship flying a neutral flag. He was the policeman of the trade routes, and kept a watchful eye on the foreign fishing vessels in the North Sea—a duty no one could perform better than he because, being a fisherman himself, he knew all that a fisherman should and should not do. Almost every day, except when a fog hid the sea, the little drifters could be seen on the skyline everywhere, from the North Foreland and Land's End to the Orkneys, often battling against stormy

seas, but always keeping to their beats. The ships of neutral nations, as well as our own merchant ships, learnt to know them, and were glad to follow in the wake of the little boat flying the white ensign when picking their way through dangerous waters. Often when a storm drove the fishing fleets to seek shelter in port the fishermen would stay on his lonely boat. The white nation, and those especially who have had occasion to visit or leave the Homeland since August, 1914, owe the fishermen of Great Britain a deep debt of gratitude, for it was due in large measure to their aid that voyages were made in safety. Indeed, the issues of the war might not have been as happy for the British Empire as they have proved, but for the stout-hearted crews of our fleet auxiliaries, who have uncomplainingly endured great hardships in their incessant and dangerous work, and have suffered every heavy casualties. When engaged in hopelessly unequal contests with the enemy they have shown that they knew how to die like heroes. As they were in humble circumstances it is to be hoped that the Empire will not forget its obligation to the families who have lost their bread-winners in the Great Cause. As of old, says the HERO-APPRENTICE, "the fishermen played their part." No body acquainted with them can ever have doubted that when the call came they would be found "ready, aye ready." In the far-off days of unbroken peace, when it was fashionable to talk of the degeneration of the race, we could not see any reason to be despondent so long as there were countless men always ready to meet death at sea, or in the mine in the attempt to save life, or to brave the perils of the Arctic snows for the sheer love of adventure. It was the fishermen who manned the lifeboats stationed round Great Britain's storm-racked coasts, and no boat was ever held back for lack of volunteers when the signal went up that there was a ship in distress, no matter how furiously the elements might rage. We have seen them eagerly put to sea on their errand of mercy in the teeth of a sheet-laden north-east gale in the middle of a November night, and return, after battling for hours, so numbed and exhausted that they have had to be carried ashore, with icicles hanging from their beards. In the absence of salvage their monetary reward, we believe, was half-a-sovereign, but the coxswain, who was the hero of a hundred fights, wore a double row of medals stretching right across his chest. When we think of these things we are reminded that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war"—and sometimes, also, her victims.

A Chinese was fined \$50 at the Magistrate's yesterday, for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of Pu Piu lottery tickets.

The Chinese woman who was alleged to have been attacked by her husband with a spade, in Samsui, has succumbed to her injuries.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for demanding \$30 from a Chinese woman at Yau-mat on pain of death.

Two cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague, one case (one death) of cholera, and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

We are informed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni that, on account of the Peace Celebrations, all Catholics in his diocese are dispensed from abstinence on Friday, the 16th instant.

A Chinese boy of No. 25, Bellios Terrace, whilst putting out some clothes to dry, misadvisedly fell on to the pavement. He was immediately removed to hospital, but expired on the way, death being due to fracture of the skull.

When charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with stealing coal, a Chinese pleaded that the constable who arrested him had falsely accused him in order to show the Government the good work he was doing. Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$50.

Motor-car No. 124, containing several Chinese, collided with a ricksha opposite Wellington Barracks on Tuesday evening. A European lady, who was in the ricksha, sustained several severe bruises, while the coolie's left leg was fractured. The ricksha was reduced to matchwood.

It is understood that Sir Reginald Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Governor-Designate, is now on his way to the Colony, but no telegraphic information of the date of his departure from London has yet been received. He was to have left by the first possible opportunity after July 7th, and is therefore likely to arrive here between August 15th and 25th.

C. W. Kiblen, the Swedish Marine Officer, who was recently fined \$25 for describing himself as the "King of Sweden" in the Pass Office return and \$25 for contempt of Court, visited Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistrate's yesterday, in order to apologise and ask for a reduction of the fines. Mr. Lindell reduced the fine of \$25 under the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance to \$1, but refused to reduce the second fine.

A San Francisco despatch to the *Herald* states that the N.Y.K. steamer *Tauranga Maru* (7,000 tons)—a frequent caller at this port—was apparently sunk in a collision with another steamer about midnight on June 25th. Wireless inquiries bring no response. Search is being made but nothing definite is known so far. The *Tauranga Maru* left New York for Panama on June 6th, and supposing she met with some disaster it must have occurred at a point some 250 miles from New York.

Applying our recent suggestion that a School of Journalism should be started at Hongkong University, it is interesting to note that Miss Miyoko Kobayashi is being sent to the United States by the Tokio Joshi Daigaku (Women's Private University) to study journalism in that country for about three years. She is preparing to leave Japan early next month. When she returns from the States she will be given charge of the Chair of Journalism in the Tokio university.

The Yokohama and Tokio War Memorial Committee have before them the following four schemes for the provision of a memorial in honour of the men who went to the front:—A monument on the British Consular ground, if available; a monument on the Bund opposite the Y.C. Club, if ground obtainable; a monument on the Bluff, at the top of Yau-tai, with the Gaiety as a background, if site available; an archway, with iron gate, at the Bluff entrance to the Cemetery, and stone and iron railing to correspond, along the Bluff road.

CANTON NEWS.

July 16th.

THE TUCHENSHIP.
It is reported that the Tuchun Mok Wing-sun, owing to indisposition, proposes to resign. Ma-chai and Shum Hung-yang (both Kwangsi leaders) have applied to General Luk Wing-tung for the post.

It is rumoured that the Canton leaders, because they have not been well treated by the Kwangsi leaders, are endeavouring to secure the dismissal of the Tuchun and other Kwangsi officers.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

The members of the Military Government held another meeting on the 14th inst. to discuss the question of the Civil Governorship. The Chamber of the Military Government was strongly guarded, as it was feared that the people, who demand the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, might create a disturbance. Owing to the divergence of opinion prevailing, nothing definite was decided.

It is stated that Dr. Wu Ting-fang is not likely to be appointed Civil Governor, as the military leaders, who approved of his appointment at first, are now in favour of Chang Kam-fong (the Acting Civil Governor). It is stated that the Tuchun has decided to have the Civil Governorship offered to Chang, in spite of the people's demands.

THE STRIKE.

It is said that, as a result of the arrest of several of those who are alleged to have engineered the strike, the position has slightly improved. The employees of the railways resumed work yesterday. The Chairman of the Engineers' Union was detained by the Police. The engineers of the Electric Light Company have not yet returned to work, and the authorities propose engaging immediately the naval engineers of the 1st Squadron, as the darkness has caused great inconvenience. It is expected that the strike will shortly collapse. The merchants have been severely warned, and the strikers will be exemplarily dealt with. It is said that the merchants and workmen would resume work if they were not prevented by the so-called "public community" and the students.

The police dispersed a public meeting yesterday, and arrested some of the ring-leaders.

THE TRAMWAY.

We are informed that the concession for the construction of the tramway on the new roads in the city has been given to a Syndicate of Chinese, British and American merchants, for one and a half million dollars. The terms are as follows:—(1) The construction of the tramway (which may be extended to Whampoa) will be carried out by the Syndicate at its own expense; (2) the tramway will be under the supervision of the Syndicate for 30 years, at the expiration of which period the Canton Government may either take it over or receive 30 per cent. of the profits. The agreement was signed on the 13th inst., and the Syndicate will commence the survey immediately.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BLOCKADE AGAINST GERMANY.

WHEN IT WILL BE RAISED.

London, July 17th.
Reuter is officially informed that the blockade against Germany will be raised as soon as the document confirming German ratification of the Peace Treaty has been formally received by the Allies in Paris.

The raising of the blockade, it is stated, does not necessarily imply the removal of trade restrictions.

THE FUMÉ IMPASSE.

A WARNING FROM THE ALLIES.

PARIS, July 17th.

A Havas message says:
Three Allied warships, representing America, Great Britain, and France, have been ordered to steam into Fiume. This action, by the Council of Five, is regarded as a warning to Italy that she is not yet in possession of Fiume.

FRENCH VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

GREAT PROCESSION IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 17th.

A Havas message says:
The programme of the Victory *fete* is practically complete. Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch will ride together heading the victorious troops from the start to the finish of the procession.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIED "WATCH" ON THE RHINE.

THE GERMAN FULFILLS HER OBLIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.

President Wilson, interviewed by news paper correspondents, expressed the opinion that American troops should stay on the Rhine until Germany had delivered all the materials required under the Treaty.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Furthermore, the Associated Powers should resume trade at the earliest possible moment, thus permitting Germany's financial rehabilitation.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The United States must generously help in the reconstruction of Europe along lines of a sound basis of credit.

He said that the League Covenant would be included in every Treaty concluded at Versailles.

LASTING TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM AND RIGHT.

THE REPORTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.

In the Senate, President Wilson presented the German Treaty. He declared that the League of Nations had become a practical necessity indispensable to order in the new world.

Describing the efforts of the Conference to ensure a lasting triumph of freedom and right, he said that the League of Nations and agreements of every kind stood in the way—promises made in the days when Might was Right—and these could not always be honourably disregarded. Consequently, it was difficult to graft the new order of ideas on the old. Hence, some fruits of grafting might be temporarily bitter, but the majority at the Conference sincerely desired to shake off old influences, and illegitimate and demoralising ambitions in international councils and expedients, from which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung.

CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

GERMANY RATIFIES THE TREATY.

PARIS, July 16th.

A German Note declares that the German President has signed the ratification of the Treaty with the protocol; also the Rhenish agreement.

It adds that the text has been despatched by special courier, and hopes that the blockade will be raised immediately and war-prisoners returned.

THE DARDANELLES AND BOSPHORUS.

KOLTCHAK GOVERNMENT ASKS FOR A MANDATE.

LONDON, July 16th.

A telegram from Paris states that a formal request from the Koltchak Government has been addressed to the Conference asking for a mandate for the control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The Koltchak Government also asks for a share in the international mandate for Constantinople, and declares that Russia would willingly renounce her protectorate over Armenia.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 17th.

Silver is quoted at 53 1/2 buyers and 53 1/2 sellers. The market is steady.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG-CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.]

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATIES.

SHANGHAI, July 16th.

The Cabinet telegraphed to Luk Tsing-cheung on the 16th inst, instructing him to sign the Austrian Peace Treaty, with the object of joining the League of Nations. After signing the Austrian Treaty, he may discuss the German Treaty, he may discuss the German Treaty again.

Tsun Joy-lay reports that European public opinion fully endorses China's attitude.

Tsun Ki-sui still advocates signing the German Treaty in order not to lose the advantages accruing therefrom.

PEACE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is proposed that Li Shun-Chun will assume the chief delegateship. Tsun Ki-sui should be appointed chief delegate for the North so that peace can be more easily arranged by responsible leaders on both sides.

The On Fook Club opposes both Ching Nung-fun and Chow Chi-chai as chief peace delegates.

MATTERS REGARDING MONGOLIA.

It is reported that the Government have complied with Chang Jik-lum's request to issue a mandate ordering an attack upon Kiro. It is said that the Central Government will dispatch one division of troops, and Chang Jik-lum will dispatch two divisions, but the authorities deny any such report.

THE STRIKE IN CANTON.

The Cantonese residents in Shanghai held a meeting yesterday to discuss the strike in Canton. It was decided to send four delegates to Canton to ask the authorities to comply with the people's demand.

IN SEARCH OF A CABINET.

Complimented by Tsun Ki-sui, the On Fook Club has now decided to let Kung Sun-jung form a Cabinet.

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Chinese participated in the French National Day Celebrations on the 14th.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER'S PLEA.

Mr. F. W. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who was the guest of the British Empire Producers' Organisation at a luncheon given under the presidency of the Marquis of Londonderry, at the Connaught Rooms on May 27th, said the Empire was a system of mutual preference, and that the Empire was dependent upon enemy countries for necessary commodities. It was our duty now so to develop the immense resources of the Empire that they would be entirely independent of other countries. It could be done, but to do so they had got to bring about a satisfactory system of Imperial Preference.

He welcomed the Chancellor of the Exchequer's small instalment of Imperial Preference, because it was an affirmation of principle. Objection would be taken to it on the ground that it was opposed to British policy, but a policy that was suitable seventy years ago might be quite unsuitable for the present. He argued that Imperial Preference would be a system of preference which would do more than anything else to consolidate the Empire and strengthen existing ties. The system of Free Trade could be credited with a great deal of prosperity, but he knew perfectly well that if the other system had been in operation the Empire would have made much greater progress.

Every one of the Dominions had given Preference to Britain—some of them very substantial—and by that they had proved their belief in the principle. As soon as the opportunity offered, the Dominions were willing to go a great deal farther in the direction of Preference than they had done. Preference would be a most important factor in future progress. It would benefit Britain as much as any Dominion, and there was no question that it would increase trade. They were not justified in keeping their doors open to other countries whose doors were closed against them.

STUDY OF SHIPBUILDING SCIENCE IN JAPAN.

A 500,000 yen institution for the study of shipbuilding science has been erected by Baron Koyata Iwasaki in the grounds of his residence in Sugamo and the completion ceremony will be held in the middle of next month.

Dr. Chusuke Suehiro, Professor of the Engineering College in the Tokyo Imperial University and one of the ablest men in that branch of science in Japan, will be made president of the institution. About 10 experts in shipbuilding, electricity, machinery, mining and metallurgy have been selected from among graduates of the Engineering College of the Imperial University, for the scientific study of shipbuilding.

NEW ALIENS ORDER.

STRICT REGULATION.

HOME SECRETARY'S POWERS.

There has been laid before Parliament the draft of the new Order in Council regulating the admission of aliens to and their supervision in the United Kingdom. Comprising twenty-seven clauses and three schedules, it confers stringent powers on the Home Office and its inspectors with regard to such matters as the landing, inspection, detention, registration, and deportation of aliens, and the furnishing of information by them and by hotelkeepers and others.

Power is taken to impose special restrictions on aliens, to prohibit them from entering and residing in certain areas, and to close clubs and restaurants. Severe penalties are prescribed for infringements of the Order. Provision is also made in regard to the further detention and the repatriation of alien prisoners of war. The principal sections of the Order are summarised below:—

(1) An alien will not be allowed to land except with the leave of an immigration officer, and such leave will not be given unless the alien:—

(a) Is in a position to support himself and his dependents;—
(b) Is not a lunatic, idiot, or mentally deficient;—
(c) Has not been certified as undesirable for medical reasons;—
(d) Has not been sentenced in a foreign country for any extradition offence;—
(e) Is not the subject of a deportation or expulsion order;—
(f) Has not been prohibited from landing by the Home Secretary;—
(g) Fulfills such other requirements as may be prescribed by general or special instructions of the Home Secretary.

Aliens will be permitted to land only at approved ports, to be hereafter selected. They may be inspected on arrival by an immigration officer or medical inspector, and if landed conditionally will be held, during detention, to be in local custody.

REGISTRATION PROVISIONS.

Stringent rules are laid down with regard to registration. An alien must furnish to the registration officer of the district in which he resides the following particulars:—

(1) Name in full, and sex;—
(2) Present nationality and how and when acquired and previous nationality (if any);—
(3) Date and country of birth;—
(4) Profession or occupation;—
(5) Date, place, and mode of arrival in United Kingdom;—
(6) Address of residence in United Kingdom;—
(7) Address of last residence outside the United Kingdom;—
(8) Photograph (which, if not furnished by the alien, may be taken by the registration officer);—
(9) Government service, name of country served, nature and character of service, and date of appointment held;—
(10) Particulars of passport or other document establishing nationality and identity;—
(11) Signature (which, if required, shall be in the character of the language of the alien's nationality) and fingerprints if required;—
(12) Any other matters of which particulars are required by the registration officer.

He must furnish particulars of any circumstance affecting the accuracy of the particulars previously given by him within seven days after the circumstance has occurred; give full details regarding change of residence; and on removing to a new district report himself within forty-eight hours of his arrival. If absent from his residence for a continuous period exceeding two months, he must, on the expiration of that period, forthwith report his current address to the registration officer of the district where he is for the time being, and until he returns to his residence, report every change of address to the registration officer. He must also report his return to his residence to the local registration officer. Registration certificates must be produced on demand.

Where an alien required to register is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person, it will be the duty of that person to take steps to secure compliance with the Order in respect of registration. Where an alien has no residence he must report his presence to the registration officer. The provisions as to registration will not apply to any person under the age of 16 or to any non-resident alien who has been in the United Kingdom for a period of not more than one month since the date of his last arrival.

Hotelkeepers and others must keep a register of aliens staying at their premises, and furnish a return to the registration officer. All visitors, whether aliens or not, will be required to fill up and sign the prescribed form. A central register of aliens will be kept by the Home Office, and district registers will be kept by chief officers of police, who will act as registration officers.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

On the recommendation of the Admiralty or Army Council, the Home Secretary may by order declare any area to be a prohibited area, and may:—

(1) Prohibit any alien or class of aliens from entering or remaining in the area;—
(2) Impose in the area such conditions or restrictions as he may think fit;—
(3) Require any alien or class of aliens to register with or report to the police or any naval or military authority;—
(4) Survey or make sketches or photographs, (e) the use or possession of any machine, apparatus, or other article of any description, (f) the acquisition of land or any interest in land, (g) any other matter as to which he may deem it necessary in the interests of public safety to impose conditions or restrictions;—
(3) Impose on any householder or other person the obligation to report to the police or any naval or military authority the presence of any alien in his household or in any premises occupied by him or under his control, and the departure of any such alien.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHEN KISSES WERE WAGES.

SHY PERFORMERS OF AN ANCIENT RITE.

The Hungerford correspondent of a home paper writing on April 29th said: Kisses and trout and hot punch: there's a fine trio to make a festival! They are the ingredients of Hook-tide held here to-day.

What's kissing to do with trout and hot punch? Well, that goes back a bit before mytime—but you know what these anglers are.

John O'Hanlon began it when he gave the town and liberty of Hungerford the "Rialt fishing," as he called it, in the Kennet and the Dun, where, as Evelyn will tell you, some of the finest trout in England swim. That made the free suitors of the town, with their feoffees so rich that they soon governed all Hungerford and had their tipstiffs to arrest unmanfully varlets.

But the tipstiffs had no wages till they had served, like Jacob for Rachel. Then they reaped a royal reward: a kiss from each maid (and maids are winsome in Hungerford) and a penny from each fish-suitors. That is why they are called tipstiffs, or taxing men, which Berks folk call tatti men to-day.

They hardly ever tip a staff nowadays; but Mr. Jacob and Mr. Hedger, the two bank managers, who have been tatti men this past year, had their right to their reward. Mr. Hedger was shy, though, and sent his caretaker.

DECKED WITH PINKS.

Their staffs decked with pinks, these gentlemen followed collected lots of pennies. But whether they kissed all the maids, and whether the maids were coy, or giggled and let them, well, it wouldn't be fair to tell, would it?

Besides, they discreetly shut the doors behind them.

All this while Hook-tide court was sweeting its new constable to succeed Mr. Alexander, who has served since war began a busy man, who is mayor and coroner, ecclesiastical and layward and clerk of the market too. Also they chose a portress and a hayward and a water bailiff, to say nothing of the two ale tasters, who, it was hoped, would soon have ale they could taste.

There was a feeling that the two new tatti men to be chosen on Friday should be returned warriors who, this four years of war-time, have never been kissed (not a word of Jeanne d'Arc's assistance), Mr. Mumford and Mr. Gresham, spring young ex-soldiers, both are strong favourites.

The solemn court over, and the last sabbath kiss silenced, the free suitors dined in the good old middy dinner in a good old tavern.

And that is where the hot punch comes in.

Power is taken to close clubs and restaurants frequented by aliens if, in the opinion of the police, (a) the aliens so frequenting the premises are of criminal or disloyal associations or otherwise undesirable; or (b) the premises are conducted in a disorderly or improper manner, or in a manner prejudicial to the public good.

The Home Secretary may by order impose on any alien or class of aliens such additional restrictions as to residence, reporting to the police, registration, the use or possession of any machine, apparatus, arms and explosives, or other article, or otherwise, as he may deem to be necessary in the public interest.

An alien may be deported (a) if recommended for deportation by a Court where he has been convicted of any of certain specified offences, including any offence for which imprisonment without the option of a fine may be imposed, or (b) if, within a specified period after entering the United Kingdom, he has been found guilty of committing an offence without ostensible means of subsistence; or has been sentenced in a foreign country for an extradition crime.

In addition, the Home Secretary is empowered to make a deportation order against an alien if he deems it to be conducive to the public good. Where a deportation order is made, the Home Secretary may apply any money or property of the alien in payment of the expenses of the voyage from the United Kingdom and maintenance until departure of the alien and his dependents. Provisions relating to civilian prisoners of war read as follows:—

Without prejudice to the repatriation of military and naval prisoners of war, any former enemy alien who, at the date of termination of the war, is detained in any camp or place of internment in the United Kingdom, shall, during a period of six months after that date, be deemed to be in legal custody, and shall not be released without an order of the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State may, during the like period, direct the removal of all or any former enemy aliens so detained from the United Kingdom, and may prescribe their destination and the ship on which they are to be placed; and any such former enemy alien whilst being conveyed to the ship and whilst on board the ship until the ship reaches her destination, may be detained in such manner as the Secretary of State directs, and the Court may require him to enter into recognisance to comply with the provisions of the Order.

Failing compliance with such an order of the Court, the offender may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for six months.

The Order is to come into force on the date on which the repeal of the Aliens Act, 1905, takes effect.

POWERS OF THE CHURCH.

THE "ENABLING" BILL.

In the House of Lords, on June 3rd, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the National Assembly Bill.

It was, he said, a Bill to enable the Church of England to do its work properly, and was of the first importance as affecting their system and organisation. They were dealing with the transmutation of their system of being and doing. The framework of the Church of England had the advantage and drawback of being old. Parts of their system dated back for centuries, and so far as those had statutory authority they were fashioned in times when, for practical purposes, Parliament consisted of Churchmen alone. For a good many centuries that worked reasonably well. In recent years a complete change had come over the whole scheme in regard to these matters. With successive enlargements of franchise, there came to be far greater variety in Parliamentary representation, and far more men than before who were elected were non-Churchmen. Hence it became far more difficult to get a hearing for Church matters.

Therein lay the disability of the Church. The time which found them subject to these disabilities was the time for bringing fresh life into the Church's work, for turning them into closer relations with the people of the land, and for adapting their old rules, systems, plans, and habits to the habits of the people. They were faced with the difficulty that it was impossible to get things through Parliament. Difficulties had been steadily multiplying, just as their attempted activities had been multiplied. The Church could go on as they were, and would not perish in the doing of it. He would rather go on as they were than diminish in any practical or real way the national character or the comprehensive activity of the Church of England. But they could go on only lamely and hampered in their work. Those who declined to help to relieve them of that difficulty seemed to have a heavy responsibility.

Ecclesiastical courts were one large matter which needed attention for the right doing of their work. They affected the question of patronage and the taking up of benefices, and in that department there had been admitted evils for many years. Other matters requiring attention were ecclesiastical discipline for moral offences, the difficulties surrounding dilapidations, and the number of Colonial clergy working in England.

Constantly they heard the words: "Why does the Church not go ahead? How wooden these ecclesiastical are." That was not true. They were equipped with eager men, lay as well as clergy, who wanted to help in all these matters. But they said: "Why don't you do these things regardless of the law?" That was a most dangerous counsel to give. It was bad in itself; it reacted on those who had to exact discipline; and it was a harmful example for other fields than those of the Church's life.

A REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH COUNCIL.

The idea of the bill was a reconstituted Representative Council with more lay members than before. Of that body there would be a Legislative Committee, consisting of its best men, lay preponderating, to consider any proposal for legislation. They would bring the proposals before an Ecclesiastical Committee of the Privy Council, not a handful of experts, but a large body. It would not be a purely Church body; he hoped to see Viscount Haldane a member of it. That Committee would consider any legislative proposals which the Representative Church Council desired, and it would be for them to have it laid before Parliament: both Houses have the right to veto. By this plan they would have their hands free to do what the Church and the people wanted to do. There was a lot of men who bombarded him more in wanting to see these things put forward than the soldiers overseas. He did not believe that there was any strong body of his Nonconformist friends who really said: "If you retain the establishment we intend that you shall retain it in its hideousness and difficult manner as possible."

VISCOUNT HALDANE MOVED.

That this House is unwilling, especially in the absence of independent inquiry, to assent to legislation which would exclude the greater part of the people of England from effective influence in the affairs of the National Church as established by the Constitution, and which is framed as to enable members of the Church to pass laws that may wholly change its character without adequate supervision by Parliament.

He submitted that this bill really went far beyond what the Prime Minister had intended. The Prime Minister had intended with a body of idealists. Idealism had his sincere respect, but it had always to be watched, because its very enthusiasm led people to endeavour to impose their own ideals on other people contrary to the will and wish of the latter. The Committee which had sat on this question had contemplated a far-reaching scheme for which a price would have to be paid, and in the bill it was plain that those who supported it were not prepared to pay that price. If the bill were passed the Church would be changed from a democratic to an aristocratic institution.

He had spent a good deal of time in considering what this bill really did, and he had put down in two or three sentences what it amounted to, as it presented itself to his eyes. According to his view the bill aimed at taking the effective control of the Church of the nation out of the hands of the nation at large, and placing that control in the hands of an assembly which believed in the superiority of prelatical government to government by the people at large. The result of the passing of the bill would be to make the Church no longer the Church of the entire English nation, but the Church of a denomination of earnest-minded believers in another creed, to whom were to be handed over the titles and authority of the Church as to-day established by law.

He had a strong dislike to putting his neck into a running noose and then handing the end to somebody else. He would not mind handing it to the Archbishop of Canterbury (laughter), and he might trust the Bishop of London. He was not quite so sure on that point. (Laughter.)

He would feel a little nervous. (Laughter.) There had been bishops whom he certainly would not trust, and he was not prepared to take risks of that kind. They must not ask the powers of the State, and, if they did, the price they would have to pay was disestablishment.

Ministers were responsible to Parliament, that was the essence of democracy. But who were to constitute this Privy Council Committee? How were they to be chosen? There was not a word about that in the bill. They were to render advice to the Sovereign, and the Sovereign was to act on their advice. Where was the doctrine that the King could do no wrong? That was a doctrine which resulted from the King acting on the advice of Ministers who were responsible to Parliament, but here he was to act on the advice of men who were not responsible to Parliament, and to whom they were responsible the House did not know. Here was a new body in the Constitution advising the Crown. It was Radicalism in excelsis so far as tearing up the roots of the Constitution was concerned. The proposal involved the Ecclesiastical Committee getting indirect control over the House of Commons, and the situation would become almost intolerable for the Government of the day.

The measure, if passed, might apply to any matter relating to the Church of England. The Ecclesiastical Acts, the Ecclesiastical Act, and the Ecclesiastical Act might be swept away. They might see the appointment of the bishops, and passed no one knew where. Appointments of the clergy might come under altogether different conditions, and their lordships who lived in their parishes might be debauched the right of ennobling the church, of being married there, of getting their children baptised, or of being buried there, unless they proved themselves devout Churchmen. No more astounding proposal had been put before Parliament for many years past. If the bill passed it would convert the Church from being an organisation representative of the nation, into a denomination, and it would substitute the influence of episcopacy for that of public opinion.

A LAYMAN'S BILL.

Lord Parmoor, speaking as Chairman of the House of Laymen in the Privy Council, said that the one object of the bill, which was brought forward in the lay interest, was not to enhance or increase the power of the Church, but to introduce a new and proper factor, and that was necessary in order to give the Church a greater power than formerly to give greater power than formerly to the laymen of the Church. As to the resolution to which reference had been made, it was proposed by himself and seconded by Lord Wolmer, and it emphasised the point that there was no inconsistency between a national recognition of religion and the spiritual independence of the Church. The supporters of the bill had striven for these two ideas. They had not striven to make the control of Parliament less effective, but more effective. On the other hand, in spiritual matters the Church claimed to be as far as possible an independent body. Viscount Haldane belonged to a Church which had practically complete independence; then why did he grudge the Church of England a small measure of the same independence?

As to the suggestion that the bill was not democratic, he contended that one of the great objects of the bill was to put the Church on a more democratic basis—to give to the lay element the power and influence to which, historically and in every other way, they were entitled. At the present time there was no corporate body which represented the Church of England. The main object of this bill was to create such a body, and in creating that body they, as Church laymen, had done all they could to get their interests fully represented in a democratic sense.

With regard to disestablishment, he made so far as the civic life of this country was concerned. As a Churchman, however, he did not fear disestablishment. It would not in any way affect the spiritual unity or continuity of their spiritual life. It would relieve them of certain burdens, which, however, they were willing to undertake burdens which they were not undertaken by other denominations. What they wanted was to be able to carry these burdens in the easiest manner, and to carry out their work under the most effective conditions. Again and again in the House of Laymen they had discussed this question, and every time they had been unanimous that they must have some such outlet as was provided by the bill. There was no objection to the bill, but, on the contrary, there was a method by which a larger number of laymen would be able to take an effective share in the government of the Church, as they desired to do. Opinion in the Church was practically unanimous in favour of the bill.

THE DEBATE WAS ADJOURNED.

RUSTLESS STEEL.

"The romance of rustless steel, one of the most recent metallurgical triumphs," writes *The Scientific American*, "is given increased prominence, with the removal of surface and scale, with a bright surface and able to resist the corroding effect of air, water and acids without staining, was discovered just prior to the outbreak of the war, and was immediately commandeered by the British Government for use in airplane construction and for purposes where strength and durability, combined with rust-resisting qualities, were invaluable.

"The steel is a Sheffield invention, and was chance upon largely by accident. A local metallurgist, Mr. Harry Brearley, author of numerous standard works, was experimenting in the armament shop to find a means of preventing erosion in gun tubes. After some experiments he noticed that certain pieces of chrome steel had not suffered from corrosive influences under conditions which would have rusted ordinary steel. He followed up this clue, and what is known as stainless steel was eventually worked out and added to Sheffield's metallurgical triumphs. It was applied to manufacturing cutlery."

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SCOTTS
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The quality
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You cannot get
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BECAUSE of the exquisite quality of my contents I am (and always must remain) a scarce article of commerce. Whisky cannot be made old except by keeping it.

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There is not enough of my quality to allow of my being popular except amongst the select circles of discriminating users of alcohol.

Do not be surprised because I am not found everywhere. If I were I would not be the supremely fine article that I am. As I am a supremely fine article, you must be willing to pay the highest price for me, or else be satisfied with something less fine.

DOCTORS are calling for me.

JUDGES are calling for me.

MERCHANT PRINCES are calling for me.

Are You?

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

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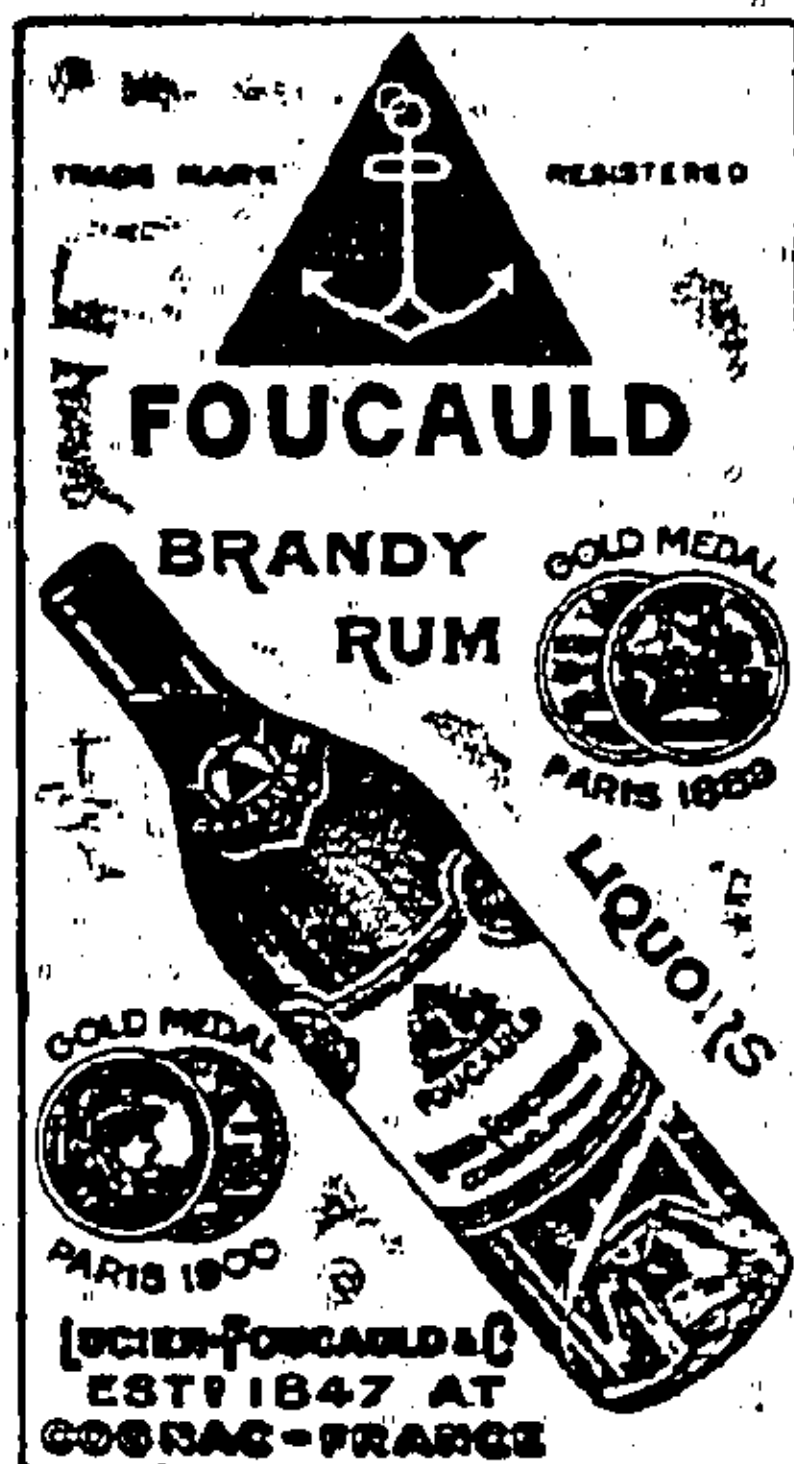
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PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve
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A Powerful Remedy for all Irritations
of the Bowels, whether arising from
constipation, indigestion, or other
causes. It is a purely vegetable
preparation, and is perfectly safe
and reliable. It is sold in
bottles of 10 and 20 pills.
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PILLS

CHRISTIAN UNITY

PRIMATE ON THE "POWER OF
THE TRENCHES."

There was a full attendance at the Church of Scotland Assembly in Edinburgh, when the Archbishop of Canterbury paid a visit in connection with the submission of the report of the committee on the proposed world's conference on faith and order. Professor Paterson, the Moderator, presided. The Archbishop, who on entering the house, had taken a seat in the gallery beside the Lord High Commissioner, the Duke of Atholl, was introduced by Dr. Wallace Williams, and had a very cordial reception.

Addressing the assembly, his Grace said the fact of his standing there that day on an official invitation was unique in their history. (Cheers.) He knew, of course, of the visit of his great predecessor, Henry Temple, in 1895, but it was of a special and limited character, and save for that episode, no Archbishop of Canterbury had ever stood in that place. Such an invitation would not always have been cordially given or very cordially welcomed by some of his predecessors. (Hear, hear.) A larger view came with the advancing years as a nation and a Church. (Hear, hear.) The world-wide surges of the British Empire and the limitless resources in men and land and means of the United States laid upon the race to which they belonged a unique responsibility, and it was a tremendous thing to be a man alive and responsible at such an hour. Centuries hence students would ask what the men who went through the experience were like and how they used their opportunities. (Cheers.)

His Grace afterwards proceeded to the United Free Church Assembly, and addressed the members on the League of Nations. By the tremendous ordeal of the war they had learned that the things that sundered them were smaller than those that drew them together. (Cheers.) Another great agency towards that end was the great work for God and His church in the mission field. The days had gone by, he hoped for ever, in which those who went forth to the mission field felt it a duty to carry with them the records of their own controversies and differences in former days in our island home. The harmonising power of the trenches had become a reality: men who worked, fought, and prayed as well as fought side by side, looked with comparative carelessness on the minor things that separated them contrasted with the realities for which men lived and died. With regard to the League of Nations, he said that what was now a little shoot would some day be a great tree. The League of Nations would be well established, and future generations would take it as a matter of course in the world's life.

STORMY SCENES AT SEANCE.

SCPTICS BELIEVERS.

Stormy scenes, spiced with a good deal of humor, marked the first public seance of a lady professing to have certain psychic gifts who made her appearance before a mixed audience of believers and sceptics at the Criterion Restaurant recently. The seance was held in the Victoria Hall, where a stage had been erected, and many well-known believers in the occult were present, including Dr. Wynn Westcott, the corner, and Dr. Abraham Wallace.

The "Masked Medium," as the lady was called, was introduced by a silver-tongued gentleman, who announced quite frankly that he belonged to a syndicate which realized that her psychic gifts possessed a commercial value, and that the syndicate had agreed to pay her a small salary for her performance.

"PSYCHOMETRIC IMPRESSIONS." The "Masked Medium" began her performance by giving a few "psychometric impressions." Members of the audience were invited to put small articles like watches, rings, sealed envelopes, trinkets, and other knick-knacks into black bags. The bags were collected, and the audience were assured that they were placed in a brass-bound box, which was hung up in full view of everybody at one corner of the stage.

The medium then proceeded to demonstrate her psychic powers by describing the contents of the bags. For instance, after making one or two mystic movements of the hands, and jerking the head back slightly, she said, "I seem to see a watch. It is an aluminium watch and there is a loud explosion connected with this watch." Several more details were given, and the owner of the watch jumped up and said, "Yes, that's quite right. The watch was made from a fragment of the first Zeppelin brought down in England."

THE SEANCE CONTINUED. Dr. Wynn Westcott announced that the medium had correctly described a plain envelope containing three playing cards used by three notorious gamblers who committed suicide some years ago. After this a young man at the back of the hall jumped up and said, "I entered this hall a sceptic, but now I am absolutely convinced."

Meanwhile the little black bags in the brass-bound box were forgotten. The medium passed on to her next demonstration, which was the reproduction of a man's voice from a large sound box in which she was seated and bound with tape. The lights were partly lowered, and while the demonstration was in progress a gentleman in the front row suddenly produced a flash lamp. He declared vehemently that he saw a man inside the sound box. Dr. Abraham Wallace entered a protest against this interference with the medium, and recalled the case of a medium who died to death through materialistic interference of this kind.

THE STORM BREAKS. The storm broke when the brass-bound box was lowered and the audience were ready to receive back their knick-knacks. A well-groomed attendant in black silk breeches and buckled shoes helped to lower the box, and the audience rose to receive the articles. Suddenly a man in the corner of the hall accused the medium's spokesman of producing the black bags not from the box, but from the breeches' pocket of the attendant. He hinted that the black bags had never been put into the box.

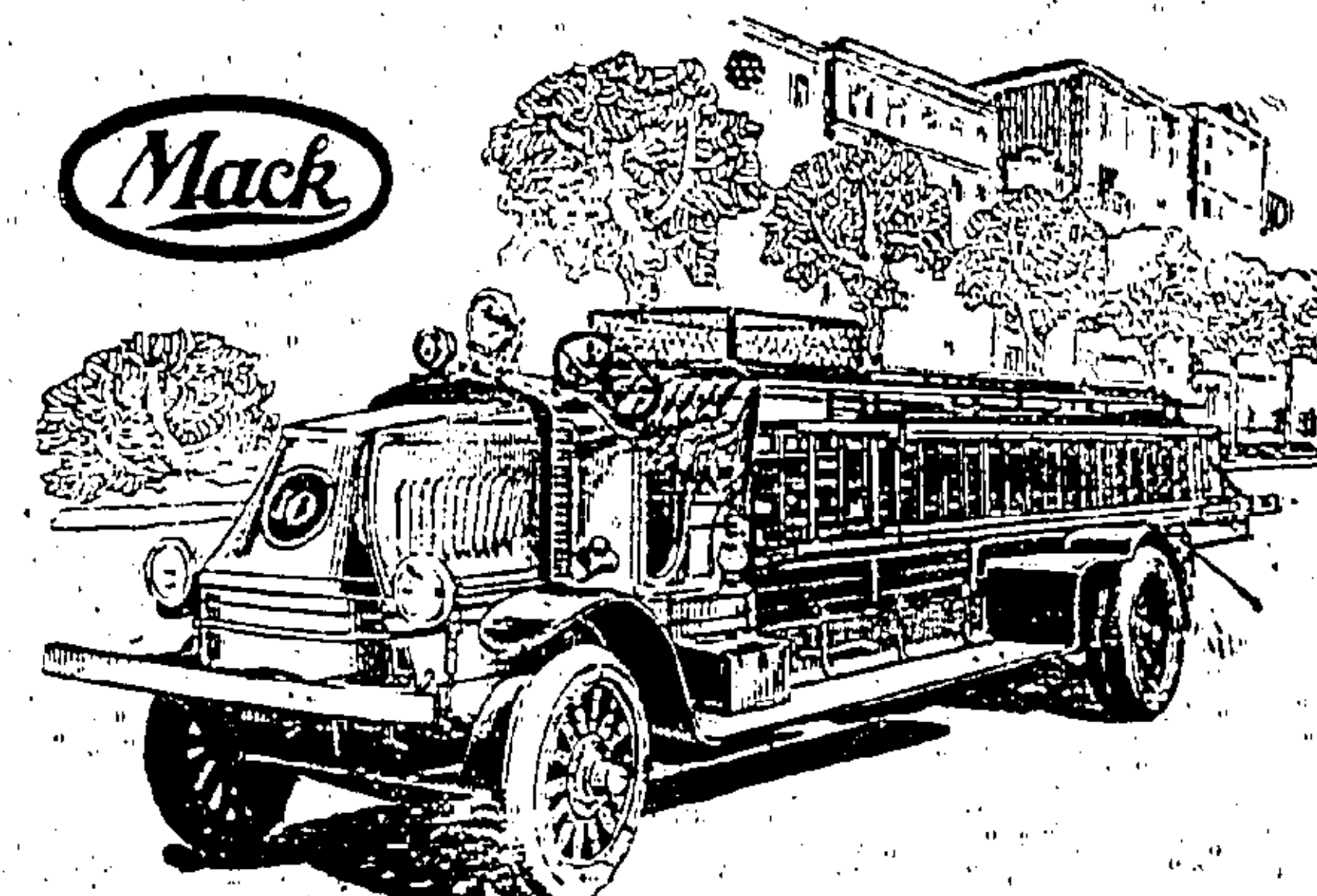
The seance, which began in mystic gloom and silence, ended in the lights going up and the believers still haggling with the unbelievers on the genuineness of the performance.



"TO GIVE LIGHT
TO THEM THAT SIT
IN DARKNESS AND
TO GUIDE OUR FEET
INTO THE WAYS OF
PEACE"

"TO GIVE HEARTILY
WELCOME TO THEM THAT
COME TO US AND TO
PROVIDE ALL GOODS
FOR THE CELEBRATION
OF PEACE"

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[150]

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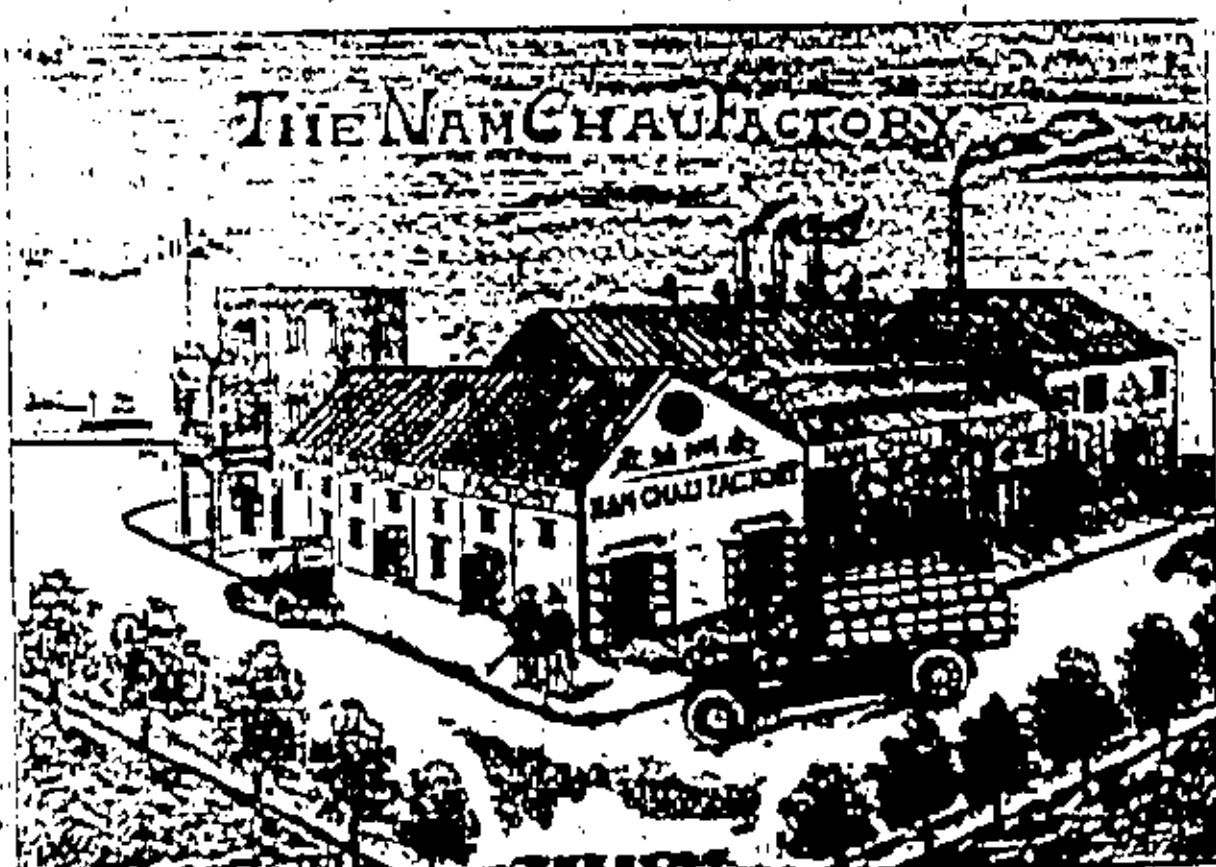
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Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.
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In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not
guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery
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Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Complies most favourably with
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The Sole Proprietors' ship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen

A LESSON FOR EXTREMISTS
BITTER REFLECTIONS OF MAXIM
GOR'KY.

BY FRAZIER HUNT.

The gradual starvation and paralysis
of Russia until there is a great revolt,
bringing with it a reign of terror, follow-
ed by violent reaction? then a new Con-
stituent Assembly, at which Russia's peo-
ple millions will assert their strength,
forming a cold, unsympathetic democracy
this is the terrible picture of Russia's
future that Maxim Gorky paints.

The world looks on Gorky as a Bolshevik,
which he denies, claiming instead
that he is merely working with the
Government as head of one of the branch
educational sections in order to help to
save his country the Russia he loves.
For two hours I talked, through an inter-
preter, with Russia's most famous living
writer, and when I shook hands and said
"good bye" to him I suggested that to
repeat publicly what he had told me so
frankly and freely might endanger him.
He smiled his heartbroken smile, and
answered that I was free to repeat any-
thing that he had said.

HEARTBROKEN SMILE.

He spoke gently and softly, and now
and then smiled from the corners of his
mouth a heartbroken smile. The cruel
marks of his early years of toil and priv-
ation still clung to him. He was the
working man's man, and he had dreamed
of what the revolution would do for them.
Now he was a disillusioned man.

The terror that revolutions must have
and that he had left out of his dream had
struck at his heart. The revelation that
he had given so much of his heart and
life for had swept by him, and he could
no more push it back into some channels
than he could push back the tide. I did
not dare to speak to him about the mur-
der of four grand dukes, and his attempt
to prevent it, because I could not bear to
pain him more. But I have heard the
story from half a dozen sources, and I am
positive it is true.

For six months four grand dukes had
been imprisoned in the prison of Peter
and Paul at Petrograd. There was no
particular reason why they should be kept
in prison, but somehow, Gorky became
interested in the case, and made a trip to
Moscow to see what he could do. He went
straight to Lenin, and pleading their
case, secured a written paper granting
their release. The day he should have
returned to Petrograd he was stricken
with an attack of heart trouble, and com-
pelled to remain in Moscow for several
days.

Arriving in Petrograd, he read in the
paper a notice of the execution of the
grand dukes. Informed that Gorky was
coming with papers for their release, a
certain commissary in Petrograd, who
was bitterly revengeful against all the
members of the old Court and resentful
against Gorky's interference, dug up an
old drumhead court-martial order for
their execution, signed months before,
and simply had them taken out and shot
in cold blood.

It was a bitter blow to Gorky and his
faith, and it had affected him tremend-
ously.

"Can there be no compromise with the
Bolsheviks?" I asked.
"No, the revolution must take its
natural course," he answered. "It has
succeeded because it has wrenched the
peasant from the depths of ignorance in
which he lived before. But at what
terrible cost. All trade and commerce is
done for in Russia, and will only be built
up again by foreigners. This peasant
Government that is certain to follow the
revolt will resemble the Netherlands dur-
ing the fifteenth century. The peasant is
thinking as straight as a die about the
Constituent Assembly. He has a fixed
idea of what democracy is, and he is
going to carry it out. The peasants have
been left out of all calculations until it
is now too late. They are completely
alienated against the city workmen. Re-
cently, at a meeting in the Winter Palace,
some peasants took me for a city work-
man and said to me—

"You city fellows have requisitioned
everything, and taken fine hats and furni-
ture and everything. We got nothing out
of the revolution. Wait until we get into
power—we won't forget all this, or for-
give you either."

RICH PEASANTS.

But to-day many peasants are rich
beyond dreams. Gorky went on. "Re-
cently I saw a peasant buying a gold
watch and paying £700 for it. I asked
him if he wasn't afraid it would be stolen
from him if he wore it in the village.

"He laughed, and said this was the
seventeenth gold watch he had bought, but
that he didn't care, because any day he
could bring enough food on his back to
Petrograd to buy some more. The peo-
ple will not give up his hoarded food."
Let the city starve, he says. The
Government tries to requisition all food
supplies, but the peasant rebels. To-day
85 per cent. are discontented.

Again and again I asked about some
possibility of compromise, but Gorky
insisted that there could be none made
(Continued at foot of next column.)

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20 Numbers 20

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\$2.50 per box.

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attractive shape; covered with the
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will send to measure, limit on seeing the genuine
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LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Management.Cuisine under personal supervision of the
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BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

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Proprietor.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO and
STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENNAVY"

having arrived from the above ports. Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their risk
into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by July 17th, 1919,
at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns where they
will be examined by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas, on July 17th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented
within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 16th, 1919. [970]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR", VOY. 13-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND

MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above-mentioned
Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their Cargo will be landed at
their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and
stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of
Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on July 16th, at 2 P.M., July
17th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a
month of the Steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognised.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods
remaining undelivered after July 19th, will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature im-
mediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1919. [978]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" VOY. 1-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND

MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived
from the above-mentioned ports,
consignees of cargo are hereby informed
that their Cargo will be landed at their
risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at
consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by
the Superintendent of Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be
countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on July 16th, at 2 P.M., and July
17th, 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after July 19th, will be subject
to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for counter-signature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1919. [977]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

S.S. "DILWARA"

Arrived Hongkong on July 13th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignee will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are
landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
& DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented
within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here
after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

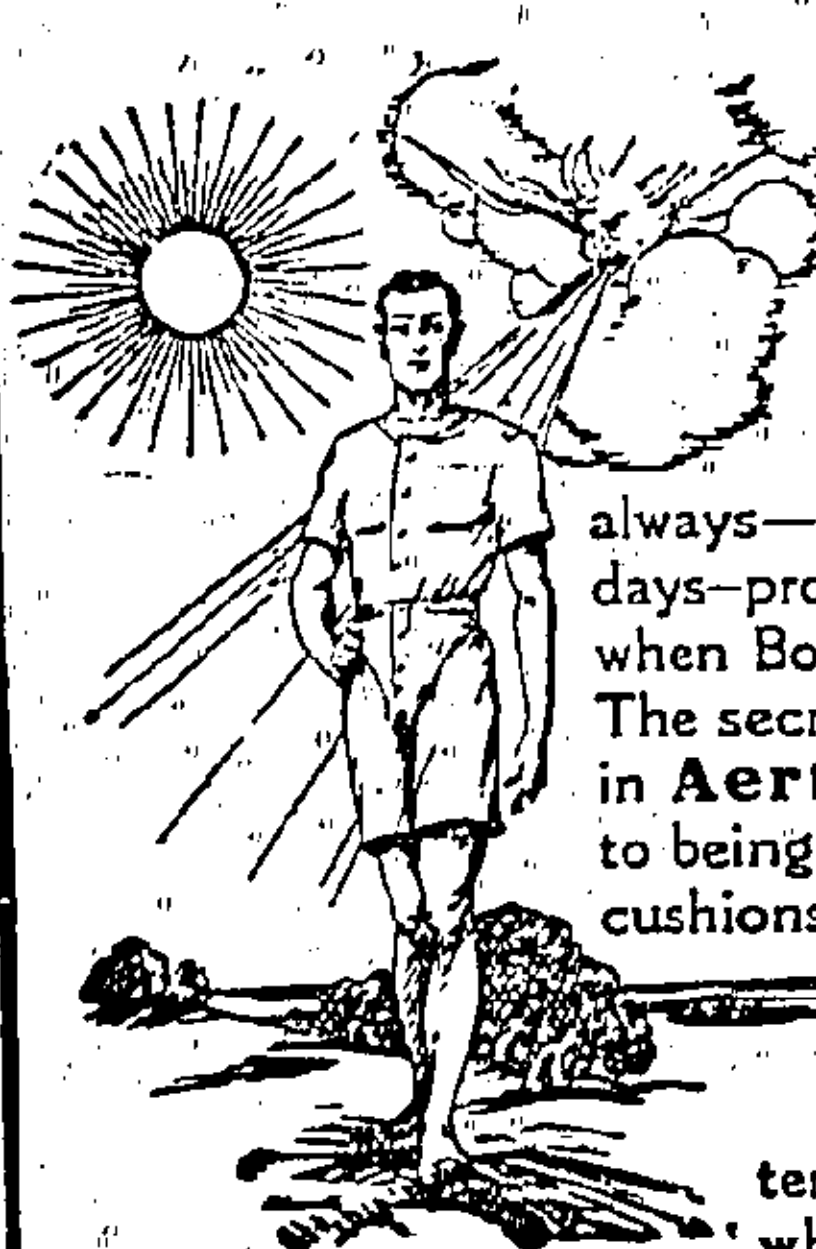
Agents.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1919. [1]

AERTEX

CELLULAR

Defies King Sol & Boreas



Wind may roar or
the sun may pour
forth its hottest
rays; but the man
or woman clad in
Aertex Cellular
remains comfortable
always—cool and trim on hot
days—proof against penetration
when Boreas blows his utmost.
The secret is this: To be clad
in Aertex Cellular is equal
to being clad in multitudinous
cushions of air—the best non-
conductors of heat—
the surest means of
maintaining an even
temperature of the body
whatever the degree
of heat outside.

To be obtained of all
FIRST-CLASS RETAILERS

Fook Lee & Co.

METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Head Office:

Branch Office:

2a, 2 & 4, Hiller St.

York Building, Chater Rd.

Telephone 1174.

Telephone 1950.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS on route, and according to the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
(General Agents.)

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 17th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 20th July, Dlight.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 22nd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th July, Dlight.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days.)

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	18th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIKUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	22nd July, at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY,	25th July, at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

The S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" will sail from this port on or about July 17th, and the S.S. "WEST CONOR" on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... July 19th, 1919.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 13th, 1919.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chester Road.

Telephone 41

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NAGOYA	26th Aug.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at BOMBAY about
DILWARA	27th July.	11th Aug.

Will take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transshipment at Bombay.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at CALCUTTA about
JAPAN	22nd July.	13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
NAGOYA	28th July.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GONDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 5th Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 17th July, at Noon.

SADO MARU (calling Marseilles) ... Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran,

San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU ... Friday, 25th July.

TENSHIN MARU ... Thursday, 31st July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINGO MARU ... Thursday, 17th July.

KAIFUKU MARU ... Thursday, 17th July.

KAMO MARU ... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES—(Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South

American ports via Cape, etc.)

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 29

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	July 29th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Aug. 23th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 10th.
SHINYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 22nd July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...

"NERA" ... 10,000 ... On or about 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... End of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOISO MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 19th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama

"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class, saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbor Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 20th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS)

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 18th, 1919.

"CHINA" Sept. 11th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. KITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

100 House Street, Tel. 1842

Prince's Buildings

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
ALGERIA AND DANIELA...	At 11:00	18th July
STRAITS...	At 11:00	20th July

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Takao	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 9:00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, via Sydney	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Sandakan	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Swatow and Formosa	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Bangkok	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Amoy	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Haitong and Haiphong	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Swatow	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.
Tourane	At 11:00	Thursday, 17th, 10:00 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	At 11:00	Friday, 18th, Noon
Wahaiwei, Chefoo, and Tientsin	At 11:00	Friday, 18th, 4:00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA	At 11:00	Saturday, 19th, 8:30 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	At 11:00	Saturday, 19th, 9:00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	At 11:00	Saturday, 19th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Koolung	At 11:00	Saturday, 19th, 9:00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	At 11:00	Sunday, 20th, 9:00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	At 11:00	Monday, 21st, 10:00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	At 11:00	Tuesday, 22nd, 11:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	At 11:00	Tuesday, 22nd, Noon
Formosa via Koolung, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via CANADA	At 11:00	Tuesday, 22nd, 12:45 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	At 11:00	Tuesday, 22nd, 2:00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	At 11:00	Wednesday, 23rd, 8:45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	At 11:00	Thursday, 24th, 11:00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	At 11:00	Thursday, 24th, 12:45 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 23rd July, at 5 p.m.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	At 11:00	Friday, 25th, 10:00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	At 11:00	Friday, 25th, 10:30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	At 11:00	Saturday, 26th, 5:00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	At 11:00	Tuesday, 26th, 12:45 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 4th Aug., at 5 p.m.		

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

SALES DEPT.—14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
OFFICE—KING'S BUILDINGS.MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
LAUNCH BUILDERS.

WORKSHOP—132, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.

Repair work of any description.

Electro-Plating (Silver and Nickel).

Tinning a speciality.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES

AND

FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HONGKONG AGENTS FOR:

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

[23-1]

WEATHER REPORT.

July 16th, at 12:25 Returns from the majority of stations are lacking. From a few stations, however, the following are reported: Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 27.82 inches, against an average of 41.50 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Road	8. W. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock	No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 16th.

	Previous Day	At 5 p.m.	At 8 a.m.	At 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.77	29.77	29.77
Temperature	87	74	83	83
Humidity	69	61	61	61
Wind Direction	SW	WSW	SW	SW
Force	2	1	2	2
Weather	c	c	b	b
Rain				

Highest temperature on 16th, 89.
Lowest temperature on 16th, 77.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPERS KIPPERS

Just Received

A New Shipment direct from

Scotland

65 cents per lb.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	July 16th.
Telegraphic Transfer	364
Bank Bills, on demand	364
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	374
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	374
Credit, at 4 months' sight	374
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	384
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	534
Credit, at 4 months' sight	547
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	304
Credit, at 60 days' sight	334
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Pesa	158
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Pesa	162
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	2054
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	nom.
ON HAITONG.—	
On demand	434
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	434
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.56
GOLD LION, 100 fine, per tal.	\$38.60
SILVER, per oz.	nom.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong, 50 cents piece	Per cent.
Hongkong, 10	\$0.60 Premium.
Canton, 50	0.13
Canton, 10	1.25 Discount.
Canton, 10	0.00

PEACE
CELEBRATION.Buy your
FLAGS

from

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 820.

[73]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 27,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 6,500,000HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsen, Kailung, Pusan, Shichiku, Makung, Tachin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Aiko.CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK LONDON AND
SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
HONGKONG BRANCH, Manager.2, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [52]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1919. [10]

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vœux Road Central, Bank Branch:—Jaffa Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2½, 4½, 5½, respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager. [30]

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. FernetteHEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.BRANCHES:
Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Haioi, Canton.BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co., Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

[4] Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [65]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,500,000
Paid-up ... 750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest ... 750,000BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Rangoon, Colombo, Madras, Swatow, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Batavia, Surabaya, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [64]

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY
PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF
22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$12,278,800
Reserve Funds ... 3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
(PEKING): Haining, Tungechow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobai, Pansien, Nianan, Huanhua, (CHINA): Tientsin, Pootung, Lutai, Tsinhai, Sangfang, Shuntung, Tangshan, Taming, Chohu, Weinsien, (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Teitai, Newchang, Liangyuan, Harbin, Daini, Astung, Tieling, Chinghsien, Siping, Hulan, Suifu, Hailan, Ninguta, Kungchun, Liangyuan, Fuyi, Yenchu, Kaiping, (HONAN): Hankow, Shasi, Iofang, (HUANAN): Changsha, (KANGSU): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hanchow, Tungechow, (SOUTH): Tainan, (SHANTUNG): Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinghsien, Siping, Hulan, Suifu, Hailan, Ninguta, Kungchun, Liangyuan, Fuyi, Yenchu, Kaiping, (HONAN): Hankow, Shasi, Iofang, (HUANAN): Changsha, (KANGSU): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hanchow, Tungechow, (SOUTH): Tainan, (SHANTUNG): Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinghsien, Siping, Hulan, Suifu, Hailan, Ninguta, Kungchun, Liangyuan, Fuyi, Yenchu, Kaiping, (HONAN): Hankow, Shasi, Iofang, (HUANAN): Changsha, (KANGSU): 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